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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)

Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12  
per annum.

No. 16762.

號二月二年七十百九千壹第

SONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1917.

巳丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE: 25.00 Per Month

THORNE'S  
**OLD VAT**  
No. 4.  
**SCOTCH WHISKY.**  
—  
SOLE AGENTS:  
**A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TEL. 516.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Colonial Police Station between the hours  
of 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to Register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS  
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SAVEDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's timetables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order  
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,  
£22,970,367.

— Authorized Capital £25,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £24,000,000  
Paid-up Capital £24,000,000  
— Five Funds: £2,437,500  
— Life & Annuity Funds: £17,567,500  
— Sinking Fund Account: £29,360

Revenue Fire Branch: £2,381,466  
Life and Annuity Branches: £2,141,583  
Revenue Marine Department: £37,233  
Other Receipts: £78,940

£25,330,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

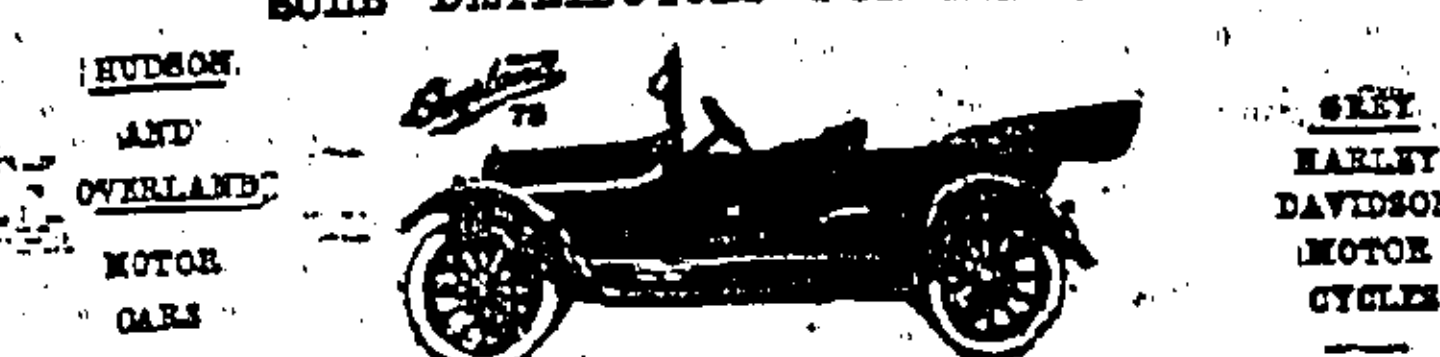
Agents.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS**  
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON-BAT.

## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482.  
COME AND INSPECT  
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

## ANISEED AND LICORICE COUGH BALSAM.

FOR THE RELIEF OF ALL CATARRHAL  
COMPLAINTS SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS,  
HOARSENESS, AND SORENESS OF THE  
CHEST.

PRICE 50 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAD	4 STRAND
1" to 16"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

501



## WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 616.

## THE KWONG HIP LONG CO. LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

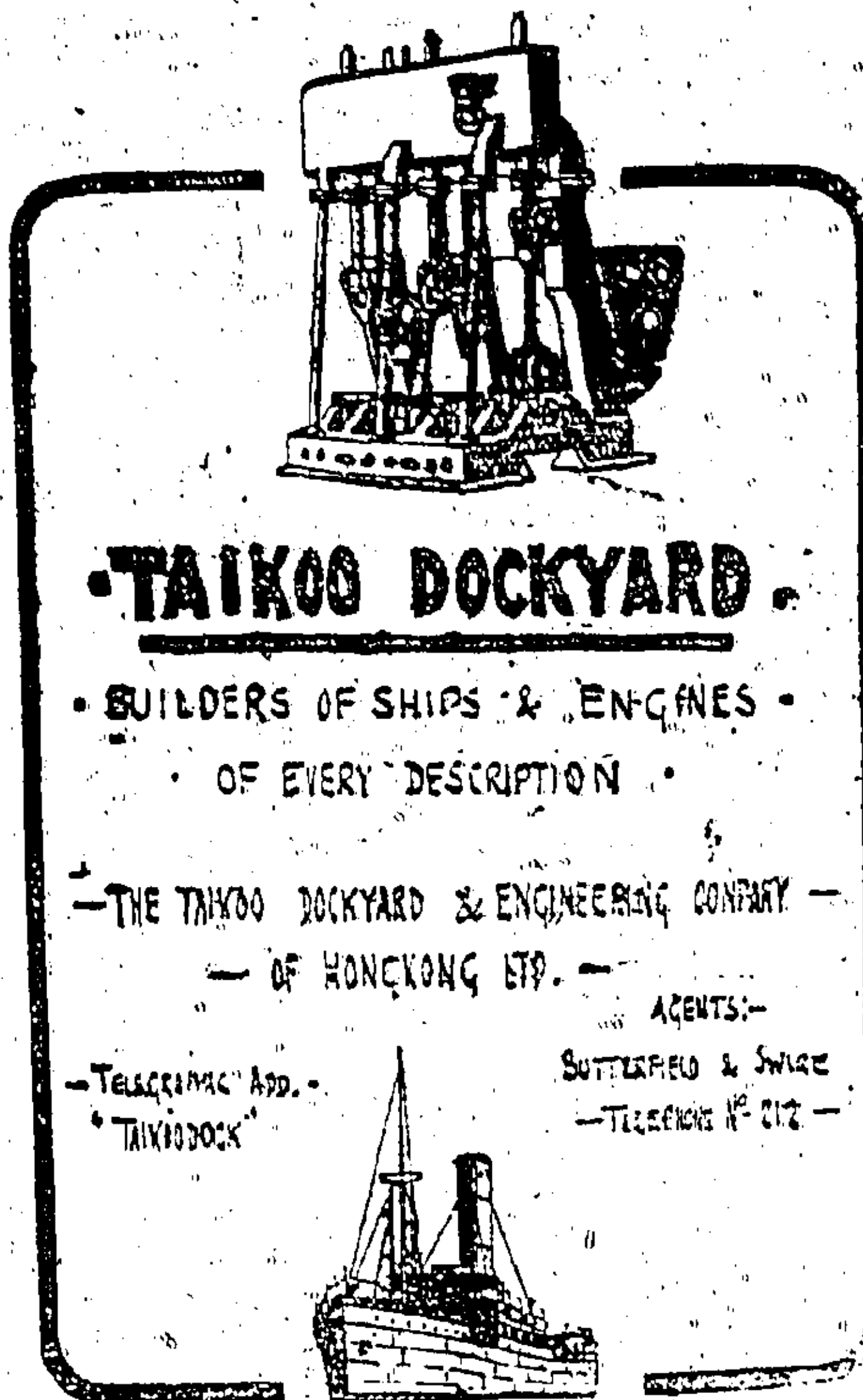
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, POWER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNOR ROAD, KOWLOON, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.  
Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.  
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.



## TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

OF HONGKONG LTD.

TELEGRAMS: "TAIKOO"

AGENTS: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

TELEGRAMS: "BUTSWIRE"

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 376 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

## SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGER.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

## GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms: From \$5 per day max.

Telegraph add: "Peak Hotel,"

P. O. FEUSTLER,  
Manager.

## PATELL & CO.

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HONGKONG.

Branches:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

Others:

HANKOW,

SHANGHAI,

CANTON.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL Electric Trains, Pan Entrance,  
Electric Lifts, Pans and Lighting,  
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 375.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

TIANG YUK, FETTER, successor to

the late SIEN TING.

14, D'AGUIER STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## GERMANY'S DESPERATION.

### UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINISM.

STATEMENT BY GERMAN  
CHANCELLOR.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.  
The German Chancellor, in the course  
of a statement in the Reichstag, said:  
"I cannot discuss the enemy's conditions  
which can only be accepted by a totally  
defeated people. We are challenged to  
fight to the end. We accept the  
challenge and stake everything. We  
shall be victorious."

Submarine warfare had been pressed  
into its last and acute stage. He  
admitted that last March and again in  
September he opposed unrestricted  
submarinism. The moment had not  
then come, "but to-day the moment  
has come when we, with the greatest  
prospect of success, can dare this enter-  
prise. I am in agreement with the  
Supreme Army Command that ruthless  
submarinism brings us nearer victorious  
peace."

LATER.  
The Chancellor, announcing in the  
Reichstag the decision in favour of  
unrestricted submarinism, stated that  
Germany's submarine had very  
considerably increased since last Spring  
and they hoped to render the difficult-  
ies of the Entente Powers, owing to the  
world's bad corn harvest, unbearable; to  
make the coal question in Italy and  
France more critical, and to cut off Great  
Britain's supplies of ore for munitions  
and timber for coal mines. He  
expressed the opinion that  
the dangers to Germany of unrestricted  
submarinism had greatly decreased. He  
quoted the opinion of Field Marshal  
Hindenburg that the military situation  
permitted Germany to accept all con-  
sequences.

The Chancellor said the Entente's  
difficulties would be rendered more  
acute by increased lack of cargo space  
in respect of which time and submarine  
and cruiser warfare had prepared the  
ground for a decisive blow. He con-  
tinued: "Field Marshal von Hinden-  
burg a few days ago described the  
situation to me as follows: "Our front  
is firm on all sides. We have every-  
where the requisite reserves and the  
spirit of our troops is good and  
confident. The military situation  
as a whole permits us to accept all the  
consequences of unrestricted sub-  
marinism and as this in all the circum-  
stances is a means to injure our enemies  
most grievously, it must begin."

### WHAT GERMANY DEMANDS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.  
The Memorandum accompanying the  
German Note prohibits traffic in  
the waters around Great Britain,  
France and Italy, and certain areas  
of the Mediterranean. The excep-  
tions are America to Falmouth and  
Flushing to Southwold. It per-  
mits an American passenger service  
with Falmouth once a week, defining  
the route such ships must follow and  
the elaborate signs such ships must  
carry. The American Government  
must guarantee that such ships shall  
not carry contraband.

Germany has notified Holland that  
she is willing to make special pro-  
vision with respect to mail and  
passenger traffic between Flushing  
and Southwold.

### THE ROUTE FOR HOSPITAL SHIPS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.  
The German Memorandum states  
that the route from the west and  
south of France to the west of  
England will remain free for hospital  
ships.

### NOTE TO AMERICA.

#### GERMANY'S NEW EFFORT.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.  
The text of the German Note to  
America is published.

It expresses the agreement of Ger-  
many to a great extent with President  
Wilson's wishes and principles and  
regrets that the attitude of Germany's  
enemies renders impossible the realisa-  
tion of these sublime aims immediately.  
The plans of the Central Powers were  
not aimed at the destruction or the  
crushing of their enemies and were  
quite compatible with the rights of  
other nations, especially Belgium, which,  
as the Chancellor declared a few weeks  
ago, Germany had never intended to  
annex, but solely wanted to take the  
precaution that Belgium, with whom  
Germany desired to live in good  
neighbourly relations, was not used  
by the enemy for hostile designs.

The Note states that for two and a half  
years England has misused her naval  
power in a wicked attempt to force Ger-  
many into submission by hunger and per-  
sists in a starvation war which does not  
hit the fighting forces of her opponent, but  
forces women and children, the sick and  
the old, to suffer grievous privations which  
are endangering the people's strength.  
Thus the British lust of power  
cold-bloodedly increases the sufferings  
of the world without regard to the  
law of humanity, or the protests of the  
sovereignly prejudiced neutrals. After the  
attempts to reach an understanding had  
been answered by an enemy announce-  
ment of intensified war, the Govern-  
ment must continue the battle forced  
upon it anew for its existence with all  
weapons.

It must, therefore, abandon the limita-  
tions which it has hitherto imposed  
upon itself in the employment of its  
fighting weapons, trusting that the  
American people and Government will  
not close its eyes to the reason for this  
resolution and its necessity. The  
Government hopes the United States  
will appreciate the new state of  
affairs from the high-stand-point of  
impartiality and will also help to  
prevent further misery and avoidable  
sacrifice of human lives.

It expresses the expectation that the  
American Government will warn Amer-  
ican ships entering the blockaded zones,  
and its subjects against entrusting pas-  
sengers or goods on vessels trading to  
harbours in the blockaded zones.

### AMERICAN VIEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.  
The newspapers consider Germany's  
announcement of ruthless submarinism  
the gravest issue of the war. Many  
urge the immediate severance of  
diplomatic relations, and several, notably  
the World, are in favour of handing  
Count Bernstorff his passports.

The World characterises the German  
Note as in effect a declaration of war  
against the United States and says  
President Wilson must carry out the  
terms of his own ultimatum so swiftly  
that Berlin can have no excuse for  
misunderstanding the purpose and  
policy of the United States. After the  
United States must adopt the  
measures necessary to protect the lives  
and property of its citizens on the high  
seas. If this means war with Germany,  
so be it.

Other newspapers make similar com-  
ments and agree that Germany's new  
war zone is a counsel of desperation,  
insulting and intolerable.

### GRAVE ANXIETY IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.  
Competent circles regard Germany's  
announcement of ruthless submarinism  
with grave anxiety.

(Continued on Page 1.)









# Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable used  
Bentley's  
A. S. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"HONGKONG."

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

**SATURDAY,**

the 3rd February, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF  
**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
Etc., Etc., Etc.  
Removed to Sale Rooms for Convenience of Sale.  
Zinc-lined Box Couch by Powell, Teakwood Bedsteads, Large and Small, Wardrobes, Dining Table, Chairs, etc. (PRACTICALLY NEW), Electric Reading Lamps, Bathroom Utensils, Etc., Etc.  
And  
Cottage Piano by The Robinson Piano Co.  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1917. 1401

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

**SATURDAY,**

the 3rd February, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A "POPE" Twin Cylinder Motor Cycle with Side Car 13-15 H.P.  
New inner tubes, horn and lamp complete—Spring frame—Entire machine recently overhauled; guaranteed in good running order.  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1917. 14

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

**TUESDAY,**

the 6th February, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND SUNDRY BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,**  
Etc., Etc., Etc.  
As Follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom, Furniture, Double Brass-mounted Bedstead, Brass and Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Large Roll-top Desk and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro Plated Ware.

Piano by Challen & Sons, London, in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp and Stove (New), Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, Carpets and Rugs, Clocks, etc.

Also  
Tennis Balls and Netting, etc., etc.  
Brass, Finger Bowls, and a few lots Table Linen, etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 31, 1917. 1402

## CAN YOU THREAD A NEEDLE

Holding The Thread An Inch From The End? Not To Be Able To Do This Is A Sign Of An Overwrought Nervous Condition

THERE is only one way to correct this. You must reach the cause of the trouble. Just because your hand trembles it does not follow that the trouble lies directly in the nerves of the hand. The body is full of what is known as "sympathetic nerves." Many persons are not aware that such nerves exist. They do not know that nothing goes on in any part of the body that every other part does not instantly "know of." The closeness of this sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., when the part that hurts may not be the seat of the trouble at all. Almost every case of sleeplessness, nervousness, even dyspepsia, is a "sympathetic strike" by brain, nerves and stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health. In cases of this kind nothing is more grateful than the help and strengthening powers of a remarkable discovery called Sargol. Sargol Tablets are a careful combination of valuable nerve and strength feeding elements that aim to reach and revitalize with strengthening power the entire system. Their action is quick and unmistakable. Try Sargol Tablets to-day. Make the test for yourself and see if this is not so. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Natural Dispensary, and other reliable chemists in Hongkong sell them.

## AUCTIONS.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT  
AUCTIONEER

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE  
**PUBLIC AUCTION**

OF  
**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY**

situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong to be sold by order of the Mortgagee by Public Auction on

**TUESDAY,**

the 6th day of February, 1917 at 3 o'clock p.m.

By  
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—  
All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 25 Together with the messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 6 and 7 Praya East and Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Queen's Road East Victoria aforesaid.

The said premises are held for the term of 99 years from the 9th day of July, 1844 created therein by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 14th day of July 1882 and made between Her Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and Lee Yung Wa of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants and conditions therein reserved and contained.

Area 2,500 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown Rent \$484.84.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

**DENNIS & BOWLEY**  
6 Des Vaux Road Central,  
Solicitors for the Vendor.

or to  
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1441

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

**FRIDAY**

the 9th February, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.**  
Comprising:—

Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Carpets and Rugs, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, etc., Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, etc., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Cots, etc., Miscellaneous Furniture, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, a few lots Porcelain, etc., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils.

Also  
A few lots of Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Brass Vases, Brass Finger Bowls (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 20, 1917. 1440

**SAVARESSES**  
SANTAL CAPSULES  
Most Certain Cure  
Proven and Recommended by  
All Chemists.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO THE SENATE.

THE CONDITIONS OF A LASTING PEACE.

[U.S. EMBASSY DISPATCH.]

At 2 o'clock on Monday (January 22nd), afternoon, President Wilson appeared before the Senate and delivered the following address:—  
"Gentlemen of the Senate:—

"On the eighteenth of December last I addressed an indelible note to the Governments of the nations now at war requesting them to state, more definitely than they had yet been stated by either party of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own, many of whose most vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy. The Central Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace. The Entente Powers have replied much more definitely and have stated, we understand (not terms indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details of the arrangements, guarantees, and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement. We are thus brought nearer a definite discussion of the peace which will end the present war. Therefore, we are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world as peace. In every discussion of the peace that must end this war it is taken for granted that peace must be followed by some definite concert of Powers which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again. Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man must take that for granted. AMERICAN INTERESTS IN ESTABLISHING PEACE.

"I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought I owed it to you, as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our Government in the days to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among the nations.

"It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their policy and the approved practices of their government ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honorable hope that it might, in all that it was and did, show mankind the way to the other nations of the world to state the condition under which they will feel free to render it (sic).

"That service is nothing less than this: to add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement cannot be long postponed and it is right that before it be accomplished this Government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in approving its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

"A UNIVERSAL COVENANT.

"The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candour and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as the participation of others in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody something that will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace to serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant; our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterwards, when it may be too late.

ONLY ONE SORT OF PEACE.

"No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the

New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war; and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing. The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American Governments, elements consistent with the political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

"I do not mean to say that any American Government would throw any obstacle in the way of the terms of peace the Governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements do not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary therefore that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance now formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made and secured by the organized major force of mankind.

WHAT IS THE WAR FOR?  
"The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such guarantee can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this:—Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be not a balance of power commenced by blurred community of power, not organized rivalries, but organized common peace.

"Fortunately, we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statements of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implication of these assurances may not be equally clear to all, may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

PEACE BETWEEN EQUALS.  
"They imply, first of all, that it must be a peace without victory. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities, and to face them without self concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser—a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, built as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last, only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations, factors as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed territory or of racial and national rivalries.

"The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded if it is to last, must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the individual strength of the nations upon whose consent peace will depend. Equality of territory or of resources there of course cannot be; nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equities of power.

AN INDEPENDENT POLAND.  
"And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of right among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from potentates to potentates as if they were property. I take it for granted; for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship, and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

"I speak, not because of any desire to cult an abstract political principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberties in America; but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace which seem to me clearly indispensable, because I wish frankly to have realities. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or the convictions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it; and all the world sympathies. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable, and then can be no stability where the will is in rebellion.

where there is not tranquillity of spirit and sense of justice, or freedom, and of right.  
"So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling towards a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured direct outlets to the great highways of the sea. Where this cannot be done by the cession of territory, it no doubt can be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assume the peace itself. With a right comity of arrangement, no nation need be kept away from full access to the open paths of the world's commerce.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.  
"And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality, and co-operation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of a former practice hitherto thought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas quite free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the necessity for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and of development. It need not be difficult either to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the governments of the world desire it, since it is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitations of armies and of all military preparation. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings, and come to stay. Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderant armaments are henceforth to be built up and maintained. The statement of the world must plan for peace and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediate and intensely practical question of the future fortunes of nations and of mankind.

THE SUFFERING MASSES.  
"I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve and with the utmost explicitness because I believed it seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high authority amongst all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say. May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity of this nation and of every friend of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent masses of mankind everywhere who have yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.

"And in holding out the expectation that the people and Government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such terms I have named, I speak with the greater boldness and confidence because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfilment, rather, of all that we have professed or striven for.

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world: that no nation should seek to extend its polity over any other nation or people, but that every people should be free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

WORLD-WIDE MONROE DOCTRINE.  
"I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into the road of power, catch them in a web of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influence intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of Powers. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same thought all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection.

"I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the case which in international conference after conference representatives of the people of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are by conviction disciples of liberty; and that moderation of armaments, which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

"These are American principles. American policies. We could stand for no others.

"They are all the principles and policies of forward-looking men and women everywhere, of every modern nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail.

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## INTIMATIONS



is made from Wheat, Barley and Milk and is therefore rich in muscle and bone-making qualities, and is the ideal Food-Drink for the East. It helps nature to restore lowered vitality and is invaluable in the case of the convalescent.

Order Horlick's from your Stores and judge its recuperative powers for yourself—no cooking—add water only.

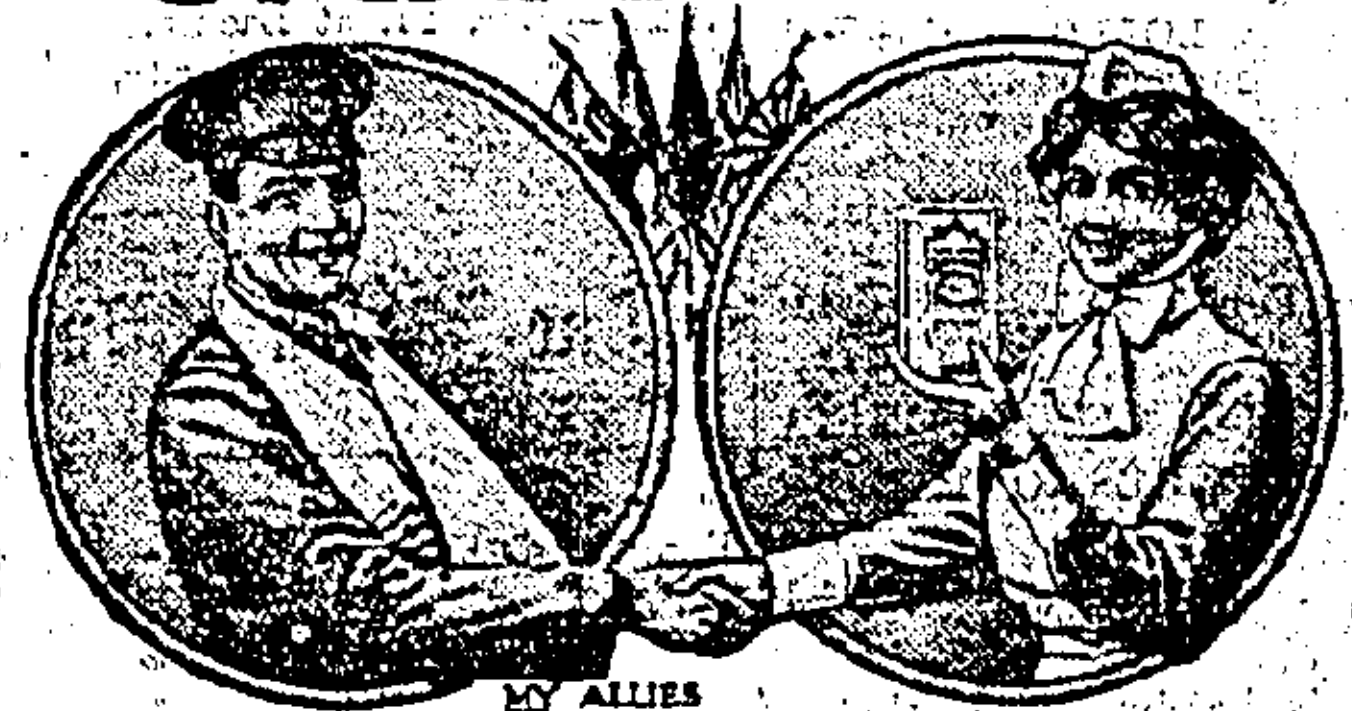
Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 1/1.

(In England.)



## Special Food for Starved Nerves.

# SANAPHOS



THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD

"Sanaphos" supplies the element which is needed by our nerves and brain and which is not supplied in sufficient quantity by our ordinary food. Thus it is an ideal food for nourishing and strengthening the nerves, and for correcting all the many ills which result from weakness of those nerves which govern all the working of the body.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Stocks are held by and orders for samples should be addressed to:—Fletcher & Co., or The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.

Moreover, "Sanaphos" contains other food elements which at once are assimilated to make tissue and energy. It is wholly digestible, a fact which distinguishes it from various and less highly perfected products. The Chairman of the many ills which result from weakness of those nerves which govern all the working of the body.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Stocks are held by and orders for samples should be addressed to:—Fletcher & Co., or The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.

## CEYLON'S COMPULSORY SERVICE BILL.

THE REVISED OBLIGATORY PROVISIONS.

The Compulsory Service Bill has been gazetted as a Passed Ordinance. The obligatory provisions as they now appear are as follows:—

Within one month of such date as shall be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation in that behalf, or in the case of persons to whom this part of the Ordinance shall become applicable subsequently to that date within three months of the date on which it becomes applicable, it shall be obligatory on every person to whom this part of the Ordinance applies who is not a volunteer.

(1.)—If he has attained the age of 18 and has not yet attained the age of 41, to enroll himself in a Volunteer Corps formed under this Ordinance. Provided that for the purposes of this paragraph a Volunteer Corps shall not be deemed to include a Town Guard other than the Colombo Town Guard.

(2.)—If he has attained the age of 41 and has not yet attained that of 60, to enroll himself in a Town Guard which shall have been constituted a Volunteer Corps under this Ordinance, or as a member of the reserve of any Volunteer Corps.

## GERMANY'S PRIVATE BILL OF COSTS.

IF THE WAR ENDS IN APRIL.

A wireless message from New York on December 18th reports that the "Frankfurter Zeitung" estimates that in the event of the war ending in April next Germany will be compelled to raise 2650,0



## P Y E R I S

## SPARKLING MINERAL WATER

IS AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF  
A WELL KNOWN SPA.

BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH WHISKY.  
AN EXCELLENT TABLE WATER.

## Prices:

Pints 90 cts. per doz.

Splits 60 cts. per doz.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone No. 436.

## To-day's Advertisements

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have now opened a BRANCH OFFICE in Hotel Mansions, Hongkong. (Signed) ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1917. 1402

## FOR SALE

YACHT M.B. LELLO yawl-rigged, 7 1/2 h.p. Thornycroft M. engine, (Kerosine) 30' long, 8' beam complete with dinghy, code flag, anchors, etc. 7 knots. Apply Messrs. President, 74th Fanning, Rowland.

Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1917. 1464

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES COMPANY, LIMITED. (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 10, Government Building, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10TH DAY OF MARCH, 1917, at 12.30 P.M. precisely, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and to pass the remuneration and also to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

"That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company, for the period of the Liquidation, be retained by the Liquidators, they undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the dissolution of the Company."

LOWE BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidators. Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1917. 1463

## THE DIARY.

## MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

11 a.m.—Auction of Motor Cycle at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co's Meeting.

2.15 p.m.—Cricket on H.K.C.C. ground: Club v. University.

## General Memoranda.

MONDAY, Feb. 5:—9.15 p.m.—Eloso Recital at Government House.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6:—3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sale Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7:—11.28 a.m.—Full Moon.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8:—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9:—11 a.m.—Kowloon Land and Building Co's Meeting.

NOON.—Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co's Meeting.

Inspection of the H.K. Police Reserve by H.E. the Governor.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14:—9.15 p.m.—Concert at Helena May Institute.

MON. 28, TUE. 27 & WED. Feb. 28:—Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.

## FOR JOBS.

## YOUR NAME

in gold on your

## RACE BOOK.

Can you distinguish your Race Book from any other? Secure speedy return of your Race Book should you mislay it.

Name and Year printed on the cover in gold at the CHINA MAIL Office. Price fifty cents.

territory. Germany is clearly forcing the Neutral Powers into a declaration of hostility towards her. They must either obey her behests in this matter of commerce with the Allies, or defy it. Many students of the war situation, for a long time past, have regarded it as highly probable that the Kaiser, realising his defeat, would ultimately force the whole neutral world to take up arms against him, so that, if Germany went down she would go down dramatically with a stage setting of the world in arms against her! The Neutral Powers will, of course, at once vigorously protest against the German ultimatum, and what further action they may take will necessarily depend on the injury they suffer from submarine operations conducted in pursuance of the new instructions. It remains to be seen whether the submarine strength of Germany is what it is represented to be. If Germany has been strenuously building submarines, it is safe to conclude that the Allies have been all the time perfecting and multiplying the means of coping with the menace. We shall soon know what there is behind all this stage thunder.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Sir Matthew Nathan has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions.

The Union Waterboat Company's annual general meeting of shareholders will be held to-morrow morning at half-past eleven.

A Chinese coolie suffering from injuries incurred by a fall to the hold of a vessel in the harbour was removed to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—  
—Mat Baggis Guild.....\$75.  
—Waiyuan Chinese Church.....\$2.15  
—Rhenish Mission Church.....10.

A small fire broke out at 11.30 yesterday morning in the Wai Sang Knitting Factory at Causeway Bay, owned by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Company. The fire was extinguished by the employees, the damage being estimated at \$200.

The following marriages are announced to take place shortly:—Benjamin Roper Branch, sworn messenger, Hongkong Hotel, and Miss Henrietta Augusta Schmidt, Beaconfield Arcade; Arthur Marshall Wood, architect, Shumnoon, and Miss Christina Gittens, 75, The Peak.

The Collections in St. John's Cathedral next Sunday (February 4th) will be on behalf of the Missions to Seamen, and the money will be earmarked for the support of Chaplains and Institutes for Mine-sweepers at important bases at home. The Missions to Seamen is the agency through which the Church ministers to the spiritual and social needs of our British seamen. The crews of our warships, mine-sweepers, tugs, transports and merchant vessels, and the men of the Royal Naval Brigade in Holland are all cared for by the Chaplains and other workers of this Society at its Seamen's Churches and Institutes in 110 ports at home and abroad. £1,000 is needed at once for the support of Chaplains and Institutes for Mine-sweepers at important bases.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	3.30 p.m.
Douglases	116 buyers
Steamboats	201 sales
Def. Indos	121 sellers
China Sugars	126 sales
Malabons	40 nominal
Docks	128 sellers
Hongkong Hotels	112 sales
Cementa	11.65 sales
H'kong Tramways	7.50 b. & sales

Tons of apples are still unpicked in Devon orchards six weeks ago owing to scarcity of labour.

## A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## BOYS STEAL BICYCLE EQUIPMENT.

Two Chinese boys, both 15 years of age, were charged before Mr. Malbourne, the first with the theft of a number of bicycle bells and the second with attempting to steal a bicycle lamp.

Inspector Gardner stated that the boys had for some time been practicing the stealing of bicycle equipment in Kowloon, the first defendant having already been twice sentenced for larceny.

Both defendants pleaded guilty. The first was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment and ten strokes of the birch, and the second to seven days' imprisonment and ten strokes of the birch.

A marine hawk and a bicycle the keeper, both charged with receiving stolen goods from the boys, were each fined ten dollars or 14 days' imprisonment.

## THEFT OF NEEDLES.

A Chinese charged with the theft of 21 tins of needles each containing 12,000 needles, and valued at \$32 a tin was brought before Mr. Wood. The needles were stolen from 121 Queen's Road where the defendant was employed as a foki. The theft was traced to the defendant who had sold the needles at considerably less than value.

The defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months hard labour.

Four men were charged with receiving the stolen needles and bail was fixed at \$30.00 each.

## BREAKING INTO A STORE.

Charged with breaking into the store at Wellington Barracks, where he was formerly employed as a lamp trimmer, a Chinese pleaded guilty to the offence. Inspector Sim said that during December last the store had been twice broken into and on the last occasion the defendant was seen running away. He was later seen in Wing Hung Street and promptly arrested.

It was stated that a quantity of stores were missing and a sentence of six months' hard labour was imposed.

## THE EXCHANGE QUESTION IN CEYLON.

## STATEMENT BY COLOMBO EXCHANGE BANKERS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce by the Exchange Bankers in Colombo:—

Dear Sir,—In view of the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the finance of exports from the Colony, it appears desirable that the Exchange Bankers should make a brief statement to you of the present position and ask you to be good enough to place it before the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

You are aware of the announcement made by the Secretary of State for India on 14th Dec. that until further notice Council drawings on India would be restricted to a specified sum each week. Prior to this announcement, the Banks financing the export trade of India and Ceylon had been able to obtain in London, through the medium of Councils, remittances to India to an unlimited extent. Their requirements during the past few months were abnormally heavy chiefly owing to the preponderance of exports over imports and their operations have now been seriously hampered. The effect has been felt acutely in Ceylon, where the power of the Banks to sell on London against their purchases of Sterling Bills is very limited. Normal conditions can only be restored when it is possible for the Indian Government to permit a free flow of Councils as formerly.

Meantime a conference has taken place in Calcutta between the Finance Minister and the Banks, when the Government's position was explained. The Government's action in restricting the sale of Councils was shown to have been unavoidable and the Finance Minister stated that as soon as practicable the restriction would be removed. He and the Banks were in entire agreement as to the absolute necessity of curtailing commercial operations during the present difficulties, and it is the desire of the Exchange Bankers in Ceylon to point out that export trade will require to be restricted within the narrowest limits and that negotiation of bills representing new business will have to be suspended.

French commitments should therefore be avoided. It is also necessary that estate finance bills should be reduced as far as possible. The Banks rely upon the co-operation of the commercial community on the foregoing lines, until the present difficulties are capable of adjustment.

## DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble and pneumonia may develop in few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvellous. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

## (Wah Tai Yat Po's Service.)

## THE BANKING GROUP.

PEKING, Feb. 1.  
Owing to Germany being excluded from the banking group it has now been definitely decided that America will join the group.

## A NEW LOAN.

PEKING, Feb. 1.  
Negotiations are in progress with the new group for a loan of \$10,000,000.

## A NEW BANK.

PEKING, Feb. 1.  
A Chinese and Foreign Exchange Bank, with a capital of \$15,000,000 and with foreign experts as advisers, is shortly to be established in China, with its head office in Shanghai. Special privileges have been granted by the Central Government.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

PEKING, Feb. 1.  
The President received the Japanese Minister yesterday and discussed with him the relations between the two countries. The interview lasted half an hour and at its conclusion the President presented his photograph to the Minister.

## THE LATE MR. OTTO KONG SING.

## REFERENCES IN SUPREME COURT.

There was a large muster of the members of the legal profession this morning in the Supreme Court, when references were made from the bench to the late Mr. Otto Kong Sing.

The Chief Justice said:—Before proceeding with the work of the Court I desire to say a few words in regard to the loss which the Court has experienced in the death of Mr. Otto Kong Sing. A week ago he was amongst us apparently well and in the full pursuit of his work. Little did we think that it was his last appearance in Court. He has practised for many years in the Colony, and my learned brother's experience enables him to speak with greater knowledge of Mr. Kong Sing than I can claim to do. He, however, frequently came before me in Chambers, and I desire to testify to his worth as a straight-forward and conscientious advocate and a most courteous man. He died at a too early an age, but, as most of us would desire to do, in harness. There is a sad gap in the ranks of the profession, and I desire to express my genuine regret at his death.

Mr. Justice Gompertz said:—I wish to add a short personal tribute to what has fallen from the Chief Justice. Having known the late Mr. Kong Sing for many years, and especially for the last nine years here both in Court and in Chambers, I have felt myself privileged to regard him as a personal friend. He was thoroughly well up in his work, conscientious and efficient. His upright and honourable career exemplified the best traditions of the profession and I feel that there is no practitioner here whose loss would be more felt by those who have worked with him.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, said:—I sincerely desire to thank your Lordship for your remarks on the death of Mr. Otto Kong Sing. As representing the Crown in this Court it has been my privilege for many years to work with Mr. Otto Kong Sing, and it has been a real privilege. I always found him a most straight-forward, honest, gentleman, and one who always upheld the best traditions of his profession.

Mr. E. J. Grist, solicitor, said:—As the senior solicitor present may I be allowed, on behalf of myself and the other solicitors practising in this Court, to tender your Lordships our thanks for the words which have fallen from your Lordships' lips and which I most sincerely endorse. I had known Mr. Otto Kong Sing very well indeed, ever since he came to the Colony fifteen years ago. He was an upright, honourable, straight-forward gentleman, and through his death the Colony has lost one of the best type of solicitors.

## SPORTING.

## CRICKET.

## K.C.C. v. A MILITARY TEAM.

At 2.30 p.m. to-morrow at King's Park, K.C.C. Team:—H. Over, Dr. C. Forsyth, J. C. Fletcher, L. J. Blackburn, W. L. Weaver, B. D. Evans, J. H. Mead, W. T. Elson, R. Macaskill, J. V. Braga and E. J. Edwards.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## LADIES' GOLF.

Those ladies who have not sent in a sufficient number of cards for handicapping may still send them in up to February 9th (inclusive) in time to receive correct handicaps for the Railway Club.

## RACING IN SHANGHAI.

The International Recreation Club's official meeting at Kiangwan terminated on Friday, January 26th.

The sensation of the day was the reduction of the record time for the National Hunt Stakes. Mr. Stewart on Wakefield, 160 lb., and the Capricorn, 172 lb., with Mr. W. Hill up, had a stiff tussle for first place, the former obtaining the honours of the struggle by a short head. The going was fast all through and the satisfaction of the spectators with a remarkably close finish—a short head—was changed to surprise when the board showed that the time was 4min. 20.2-sec. The record had been lowered by 2 1/2-sec. the previous fastest time being 4min. 21.3-sec. made by Mr. Perry's Perhaps on March 16, 1912.

The three principal races run were the following:—

THE INTERNATIONAL STEEPCHASE.—Value \$500. 2nd pony \$150. 3rd pony \$75. For China ponies.—Two and a half miles.

Mr. H. Morris's grey Ashfield (Mr. H. E. Morris)..... 148-1  
Mr. Ezra's grey Nomadic (Mr. I. Ezra)..... 150-2  
Mr. Toulson's br. Lillie (Mr. J. A. Baye)..... 157-3  
Also ran—Daisyfield (Mr. C. C. Boyd)

Won by many lengths, many lengths between second and third.

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—Value \$1,000. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$100. Weight for inches as per scale.—One and a quarter miles.

Mr. H. Morris's bay Beaconsfield (Mr. R. F. Stewart)..... 158-1  
Messrs. Toeg & Speelman's dan Sir Victor (Mr. A. J. P. Head)..... 158-2  
Mr. Sire's dan Fairylight (Mr. J. Lio)..... 158-3

Also ran—Mush (Mr. J. Johnston), Lucky Star (Mr. W. Hill), Sideway (Mr. H. F. Ho), Taishio (Mr. Vida).

Won by many lengths, 14 lengths dividing second and third. Time, 2min. 38.4-sec.

THE NATIONAL HUNT STAKES.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$75. 3rd pony \$25. For all paper hunt ponies that have been through a hunt during the season 1916-17.—Two miles.

Mr. H. Morris's brown Wakefield (Mr. R. F. Stewart)..... 160-1  
Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's brown The Capricorn (Mr. W. Hill)..... 172-2  
Mr. Z. L. grey The Rider (Mr. J. Lio)..... 185-3

Also ran—The Vet (Mr. Knell), Perhapa (Mr. I. Ezra), Harry (Mr. F. R. Vida), Gros Papa (Mr. E. E. McEwan), Galloway (Mr. H. F. Ho), House Boy (Mr. C. C. Ho).

Won by a short head, half a length dividing second and third. Time, 4min. 29.2-sec.

## A CROWDED LIFE.

## EX-NAVAL FIREMAN'S NAVY ADVENTURES.

At the Hampstead police-court last month Fraser Bloxham, aged nineteen, a naval fireman, was charged with being a person unable to support himself.

The prisoner was arrested on Tuesday morning in Southampton-road, Hampstead, where he tried to escape from a third-floor bedroom window.

Fraser said he joined the Navy as a boy of thirteen, and served for two years in the old Arcturion. Afterwards he went round the world, coming to New Zealand.

When war broke out he was on one of H.M. torpedo-boat destroyers, and left it two days before it was sunk. He was in the North Sea all the winter, and was afterwards taken sick and sent home to Hester Hospital. Soon after re-joining he was discharged for striking a superior officer.

Later he saved a man's life at the detention barracks, and was commended by the judge at Winchester Assizes, and given an award.

He then joined the merchant service, and was placed on a transport. He was at the landing at Suvla Bay, and also at the subsequent evacuation of Gallipoli.

He was afterwards taken sick again, and had since been unable to get another ship. He was willing to join the army and would go to France to-day, if necessary.

The police-sergeant who arrested the prisoner said that in addition to these numerous adventures he was also a boxer of some repute, and had fought several contests at the National Sporting Club and at the Ring in the name of Seaman Jack Collins.

Prisoner was fined 21, and ordered to be handed over to a military escort.

## THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

## INTERVIEW WITH MR. W. L. HICHENS.

## SUGGESTED BOARD OF CONTROL.

Fifty-five ships have to-day to do the work of every hundred before the war as the remaining forty-five have been taken for war purposes. The problem is how, in view of this situation and the submarine menace, to increase the shipping.

Mr. W. L. Hichens, the chairman of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., in a special interview with a representative of "The Observer," suggested the appointment of a Board of Shipbuilding Control to deal with the whole question. He defined four functions for such a Board:—

1.—To be responsible for placing all orders for merchant ships and seeing that all shipyards are kept employed at the maximum efficiency.

2.—To inquire into the question of standardisation.

3.—To be empowered to subsidise the building of merchant ships for private owners, or to put a policy of State-owned merchant ships.

4.—To deal with the completion and disposal of merchant ships in course of construction for neutral countries.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

Touching, first of all, on the submarine menace, which presents a problem apart altogether from the great number of ships commandeered by the Government, Mr. Hichens said:—

"I do not think you can afford to neglect it. As far as one can see, the policy of ruthlessness is likely to continue. It may be indeed it is quite possible that the President of the United States will revert to his original position and will insist that it is the duty of Germany to make the consequences. Even so, and assuming that America carries her threat to the extreme point, it is very doubtful indeed whether Germany will stop her policy, which appears to carry the judgment of the overwhelming majority of her people, and, therefore, become of urgent importance to see that everything possible is done to turn out as many ships as are required, and, what is equally important, to turn them out at the right time, to meet the position."

"I do not want to offer any criticism at all of the authorities who are at the present time carrying out the work—namely, the Admiralty and the Board of Trade. I think there has been far too much unnecessary and destructive criticism of the Government and far too little recognition of their difficulties and the great work they have performed. I think the problem of maximum output is so important that there should be a special Board—call it, if you like, a Board of Shipbuilding Control—to deal with the matter. Personally I am a great advocate of Boards. It seems to me that provided you have an efficient Board, the expert judgment of other members who will bring different types of experience to bear is extraordinarily valuable."

"On the Board which I have in mind there should be representatives of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, a shipowner and a shipbuilder. The functions of such a Board would be to:—In the first place, the Board should be responsible for the placing of all orders for merchant ships, and they should see that all shipyards are kept employed at the maximum efficiency. Explaining this point more closely, Mr. Hichens said: "If you leave the matter to the individual shipowner and the individual shipbuilder you run the risk that the wrong type of ship will be built. You also run the risk of shipyards taking on work for which they are not specially adapted, which is a thoroughly bad thing. What you want to see is that each yard has the type of work which it is most suited efficiently to carry out."

STANDARDISATION.

"The second duty of the Board should be to inquire into the question of standardisation to meet the special war conditions. The ordinary tramp steamer is undoubtedly peculiarly adapted to the needs of the special trade for which it is working. You do get, it is true, standardisation within certain limits: that is to say, many of the big ship-owning companies have a standard type of ship which suits their own particular need. But the point is that the standard of one particular line does not necessarily fall in with the views of another line. Nor does it necessarily meet the peculiar conditions of to-day, for the purposes of economy, for instance, and with a view to after-the-war trade."

"It may be desirable to build a tramp ship with a speed of eleven knots only. On the other hand, in order to avoid the submarine menace, it may be desirable in the public interest that a speed of, say, fifteen knots should be attained. It may also be desirable that other features should be introduced which could not perhaps be justified on strictly business-like principles."

The third point deals with finance. The Board should also be empowered to subsidise the building of merchant ships for private owners, or should put forward a policy of State-owned merchant ships. To show the importance of this point Mr. Hichens pointed out that shipowners may be deterred from laying down new ships to-day owing to the high cost of shipbuilding and the fear that by the time they are completed the war may be over and freights substantially lower. "It may also be desirable," he added, "to avoid undue competition and extravagant prices that there should be State intervention."

"The remaining duty of the Board would be to deal with questions of the completion and disposal of merchant ships in course of construction for neutral countries. There may only be a few of such ships, but it is important that the promptest and most efficient measures should be made of them."

## DON'T COUGH.

IT is absurd to allow a cough to hang on and sap your vitality when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will land you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to stay into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

UNRESTRICTED  
SUBMARINISM.  
AMERICA TAKES ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. President Wilson and Mr. Lansing conferred for an hour. Afterwards it became known that the Government had already begun to formulate definite steps relative to the submarine. The situation is regarded as very grave. It is intimated that some kind of action has already been taken, but the nature of it is not indicated.

## PANIC ON THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 1. The cotton market on opening experienced an unprecedented break, but recovered later. The stock markets were similarly affected. There has been the wildest selling since the war began.

## THE ANXIETY IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1. The Dutch Press dwells on the risks of cutting off the seaborne imports and exports of Holland and of the entire paralysis of industry through Germany's latest threat.

The *Telegraph* states that Germany is resorting to new and desperate action because she is aware that she cannot win. The time has come, now or never, when Holland will seriously ask where her interests will be the safest. The reply to that question is not doubtful. The Allies are fighting for the freedom of our Country.

The *Hanckel* associates the recent rumours of the concentration of German troops and fortifications on Holland's eastern frontier with the new German measure. It deduces that Germany is convinced that Holland will be forced to take up arms.

## SPAIN AND THE GERMAN NOTE.

MADRID, Feb. 1. After the Cabinet had discussed the German Note, the German Minister of the Interior conferred with the Editors of newspapers and communicated to them the contents of the Note. He added that in view of the necessity of defending Spanish neutrality and the gravity of the position the Cabinet appealed to the patriotism of them all to observe discreet composure as it is feared that when the purport of the Note—which meant the interruption of foreign trade and grave internal dislocation—became known, disorders might occur, particularly in the Eastern districts.

The Note also made it necessary to prevent all unnecessary consumption of commodities.

LATER.

The newspapers declare that the new submarine threatens Spain with hunger and ruin, and it is significantly remarked that they are waiting to see what the United States will do.

NEW YORK HARBOUR.  
CLOSED.SUSPICIOUS OF GERMAN  
MERCHANTMEN.

New York, Feb. 1. The harbour was closed last night. All departures were forbidden. A torpedo-boat was stopping all arrivals at the quarantine island. It is believed that German merchantmen were preparing to dash out to sea. The police are guarding the docks where five Hamburg-America liners are interned.

## SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Feb. 1. The following steamers have been sunk:

*Cambria Range* (British) *Pozzo D'Orto* (Portuguese), *Argo* and *Hallbjorg* (Norwegian), a British trawler and a Danish schooner.

The *Cambria Range* was sunk by a German raider before the 17th January.

"VICTORY OF ALLIES"  
INEVITABLE.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, Feb. 1. Mr. Asquith, in a speech at Ladybank, said the victory of the Allies was inevitable. The notion that the struggle would end in stalemate was a mere dream. He urged all to subscribe their utmost to the War Loan. He urged also the necessity of mobilising and organising labour.

He denounced the new German submarine. He admitted that the situation was grave, but the Navy and measures such as the arming of merchantmen and the acceleration of construction and the allocation of the tonnage resources of the Allies were all being used to counter the campaign.

## RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Feb. 1. A Russian official report states: Despite asphyxiating gas and frost, we cleared out the enemy on the Kalencin high road and re-occupied the trenches.

We frustrated three attacks against the heights eastward of Jakobeni. We took more than a thousand prisoners there on Tuesday.

Our warships captured five boats near Antioch.

## FRENCH ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Feb. 1. A French communiqué states that a French air-squadron bombed railway stations and depots at Curesby, Voyanes and a bivouac east of Nesle. A French gun aeroplane fired fifty shells at entrenchments at Meunil, St. Nicaise and Hermon on the Somme.

TURKS AND THE ARABIC  
LANGUAGE.

LONDON, Feb. 1. The Turks are trying to suppress the Arabic language and also to eliminate Arabic from the Mohammedan religion by introducing non-Arabic prayers.

THE KING AND THE  
TERRITORIALS.

LONDON, Feb. 1. In the King's letter to the Lords Lieutenant His Majesty, referring to the Territorials, says:—It is with much pleasure that I welcome this opportunity of thanking them with all my heart for their services.

## FOOD CULTIVATION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 1. Mr. R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, in a speech at Maidstone on the subject of fixing the prices of products appealed to the farmers to cultivate to the greatest extent so as to induce India, Egypt and the Dominions to follow the example, to sacrifice war profits, and enter into a great movement whereby they would be able to snap their fingers at Chicago speculators.

## WITH THE SERBS.

## SCOTCH HEROINE'S GALLANTRY.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Salonika correspondent telegraphed on December 30th:—"The only woman patient in a camp of 1,800 wounded Serbians is Miss Flora Sands, a Scotchwoman, formerly a nurse. After witnessing the Serbian suffering and heroism, she enlisted as a private during the 1916 retreat, and won promotion to the rank of sergeant before the armistice. The Admiralty, she next participated in the arduous and successful September offensive. She lived for three months in an atmosphere of bursting shells, whistling bullets, and hand-to-hand encounters on towering heights. Miss Sands was the first out of her trench and across the snow-covered ground in an assault on 'the highest crest of the mountains.' She had reached the Bulgarian trench when a hand grenade burst, inflicting 25 wounds on her right side, leaving it a mass of torn flesh and shattered bone. A royal airfield camp, on behalf of the Serbian Prince Regent, has visited the hospital, and presented Miss Sands with the Serbian decoration—only given for conspicuous bravery."

## A TOTAL WRECK.

LONDON, Jan. 31. Lloyd's Agency announces that the steamer *Clashau*, which struck a mine and went ashore on January 23rd, has since broken her back, and is a total wreck. The salvage operations have been abandoned.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN AND THE GERMAN  
COLONIES.NEVER TO RETURN TO  
GERMAN RULE.

LONDON, Jan. 31. The Rt. Hon. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech at a War Loan meeting held at Westminster Hall, said: "I speak with responsibility and as a representative of the Overseas Dominions, who are the pride and glory of the Empire today, when I say 'Let no man think the struggles, whereby we acquired the German Colonies, have been fought in vain. Let no man think that these territories shall ever return to German rule.'"

NEUTRAL COMMERCE WITH  
ALLIES.

## CENTRAL POWERS FORBID IT.

MADRID, Feb. 1. A German Note to the Government says that Germany and Austria forbid absolutely commerce of neutrals with the Allies. They declare that they will torpedo all ships without respecting flag or cargo, but will give all ships five days in which to return to neutral ports.

## THE LOST "LAURENTIC."

## SURVIVORS SUCCUMB TO COLD.

LONDON, Feb. 1. The Admiralty, in a statement, emphasizes that all the survivors of the explosion on the *Laurentic* were placed in boats. Those lost were unable to reach the shore owing to the cold and the severity of the weather.

## INQUEST ON VICTIMS.

LONDON, Jan. 31. At the inquest on the *Laurentic* victims, Captain Arthur Norton emphasized that the victims died of cold. For instance, a boat picked up next afternoon contained seventeen frozen bodies. In another boat there were five survivors out of twenty, the remainder being frozen to death.

## THE "UNSPEAKABLE TURK."

DIABOLICAL TREATMENT OF  
ARABS.

LONDON, Jan. 31. Reuter learns authoritatively that the Turks are endeavouring to exterminate the Arabs similarly to the Armenians. A military cordon surrounded the whole of the Lebanon region, keeping out food, with the result that half the population died of hunger. The Turks have devastated Syria and Palestine and deported numerous illustrious Arab families, after hanging the leaders wholesale, whether pro-Turk or anti-Turk. Arab soldiers were sent to the worst fronts, and those who escaped conscription, deportation, or hanging were forced to accommodate typhus-stricken Armenians.

## LIBERALITY OF NATIVE RACES.

LONDON, Jan. 31. Mr. Walter Long (Colonial Secretary) states that since he has been at the Colonial Office he has been very much struck with the fine liberality the native races of all parts of the world have shown in order to help the country.

## SPANISH MAJOR'S INDISCRETION.

## TWO MONTHS' DETENTION.

MADRID, Jan. 31. The Military Tribunal has abandoned proceedings against Major Francisco, of the General Staff, in connection with a pro-German speech alleged to have been delivered by him on the 24th instant, but the Captain General has ordered two months' detention as a disciplinary measure.

## A TOTAL WRECK.

LONDON, Jan. 31. Lloyd's Agency announces that the steamer *Clashau*, which struck a mine and went ashore on January 23rd, has since broken her back, and is a total wreck. The salvage operations have been abandoned.

## TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

GIVEN the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

GERMAN COLD-BLOODED  
BRUTALITY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Admiralty relates a story of cold-blooded German brutality in the torpedoing of the steamship *Artis* in a heavy easterly gale. Sixteen survivors drifted about and were picked up three days after the torpedoing. Seven of these have now died of wounds, and from the effects of exposure.

## GERMANY'S STAGE THUNDER.

"MOST DECISIVE PERIOD"  
ABOUT TO BEGIN.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.

A telegram from Berlin states that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, and Herr Zimmermann, Foreign Secretary, have returned to Berlin from headquarters after lengthily debating Germany's policy on land and sea.

The telegram declares that the most serious and most decisive period of the war is about to begin.

## THE NEW BRITISH MINIFIELD.

GERMANY THREATENS  
REPRISALS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.

A telegram from Berlin states that authoritative circles characterize the new British minifield as "an aggressive measure, further evidencing Britain's ruthless warfare, against which there has been, hitherto, no effective protest made by neutrals," and concludes by threatening reprisals.

## FRENCH ARMY MEASURE.

RE-EXAMINATION OF REJECTED  
AND EXEMPTED MEN.

PARIS, Feb. 1.

The debate in the Chamber on the Bill to re-examine rejected and exempted men inspected to last some days. There are 78 amendments, testifying to the keenness of the opposition.

M. Lyautey, in a maiden speech, said the Bill would enable soldiers who had recovered from wounds to serve. He refused to bring pressure on their loyal allies in order to increase the number of effective.

## OBITUARY.

## ADMIRAL KANE.

LONDON, Feb. 1. The death is announced of Admiral Kane, the hero of the *Calliope* at Samoa in 1889.

## CHRISTMAS ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Somewhere in France, December 31st—Christmas Day dawned with as bleak a sky as has ever looked down upon this desolate battlefield. Low, ragged clouds hurried across the weeping heavens and the wind blew bitterly. There was no pretence of any mutual courtesy this year. On Christmas Eve both sides used their artillery heavily. At eleven o'clock a night broke out of a roll of guns which was borne on the buffets of the gale 20 miles around. At 9 on Christmas morning the Germans put a barrage on certain parts of the British line. In the middle of the morning, British and Australian gas were rolling continuously. Italian gas was being used. At evening fell, threatening and gloowering, the German shells could be seen flashing vividly over Bazentin, while the British artillery fumed even more persistently, first in one area, then in another. Despite this the lines outside the line there was some distant approach to Christmas festivity. Even in front of the Somme battle itself, at least one Australian brigade was able to enjoy one momentary reflection of the colour of Christmas by the arrival about midnight of gifts from the home front. A consignment of the *British Comforts Fund*. The change, which came over the faces of those men would recompense the giver of millions. But if I can suggest to Australians the provision of one Christmas gift for their countrymen rather than another, the gift which one would wish to be spent as far as possible in producing valuable industry which will help Australia to recuperate. It is urgent that these systems must be in going order before the war ends, or there will be incurred which can never be repaired."

## THE HOTEL TEA.

The biggest change in hotel life in recent years has been the coming of the hotel tea. It became very fashionable, and one by one the hotels began to cater for it. It is a very small proportion of the people who are taking tea at the fashionable hotels are residents there. When the mode began it had the advantage to most men of permitting them to smoke without going to a smoking room. The smartest smokers soon gave the same privilege, but could not offer the same space and expensive viandas and crowds. The price for tea in the big hotels is half-crown—one hotel goes as far as three shillings. For that sum you have the privilege of sitting in an immense lounge or hall, and in some cases even getting a view over the river or Hyde Park. You can see a

EXTRAVAGANCE AT  
LONDON HOTELS.

WITH THE SMART SET.

London's extravagance in eating and drinking is, of course, as old as London is as a capital city. Of recent years, a correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian*, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of people who spend extravagantly, and it is necessary to remember that they have increased in the same ratio as facilities for travelling. If every London resident was put on bread and water for a month a number of the best hotels could still go on without being disastrously affected. In ordinary times a vast part of luxurious living is paid for by people who are visiting London on pleasure or on business.

Speeches about deputations to London at town councils and other bodies awakened the prudent long ago to the cost of the dead-ends of London. Experts and witnesses up for important law business and the principals in law cases, merchants who are putting the final touch to big contracts or the thousands of men who came to London to receive appointments, and big commercial men from the country who have come to push some new enterprise—all these are spending each day a sum which would keep them for a week at home. A point that people forget is the large number in London who are not spending their own money and who do not scrutinize their expenditure as they do in their own city. Then there are the people on holiday from all over the world. In wartime the people on business and visitors from other parts of the world have greatly decreased, while the pleasure parties nowadays consist chiefly of young officers and their relatives, who, in the vast majority, belong to a quiet-living class of the community, but are anxious to celebrate the meeting in a notable way. The result is a great deal of extravagance which neither the young officers nor their people wish, but they feel that nothing less than the Great Babylon Hotel or the Tivoli Restaurant will do. Any simplification of restaurant life would be a great relief to the givers and receivers of these little entertainments.

## LUNCHEON CHARGES.

The question of hotel extravagance has two sides. A man may spend a great deal at dinners without consuming more food than is his right. Restaurant and hotel extravagance is largely a matter of cocktails, wine, liquor, cigars, and coffee. So long as these luxuries are there to tempt people extravagance will continue. There are restaurants in London where the cost for the meal does not pay for the food, but the cost for other things has no such limitation. One almost smart restaurant charges 3s. 3d. for a very excellent lunch, but the wine list includes no cheap wines, and any sort of liquor costs at least a shilling, while there are extras such as a slice of mutton to begin with or a dozen oysters. A considerable number of the lunchers pay ten shillings a head. On the other hand, almost all at a fashionable restaurant eat more food than is good for them. The object of the cook is to keep the appetite uncloyed to the end of the meal. The waste is partly in employing people to produce small quantities of expensive food instead of doing other work of more national value, as well as in the consumption of more food than people require. In the Mid-Victorian days the common luncheon of nearly every City man, however successful, was a chop or steak, potatoes, and cheese. Today a great many City men come and lunch in the big hotels, either in the grill-room, where everything lies in wait to mount up a *la carte* bill, or in the restaurant, where the lunch varies from 3s. 6d. to 5s. The easiest way to simplify the hotel menu would be to make the lunch a dinner, and to devise a luncheon of three courses. It is a common complaint that one cannot get at night the same size of meal as is available through the day. *Flora's* *dejeuner*, which are mainly of imported material, might be done away with altogether, and the dinner given the option of meat and fowl, but not both. A very great saving in food and service could be evolved if the *la carte* system was done away with. People who eat mostly in restaurants "warn one another against the *la carte* meal, saying that it is a waste of money and that it is not worth the trouble of doing it. They do a friend or customer motherly but will usually mount up a bill for the two at a fashionable grill-room something like this—Cocktails 2s. 11d., oysters 3s. 3d., soup 1s. 6d., entree 4s. 6d., sweet or savoury 3s. 6d., liqueurs 2s. 6d., cigars 2s. 6d., tip 1s. 6d., total 22s. 6d. It will be seen that less than half is spent on food, but the result does not compare very well with the half-crown *table d'hôte* lunch. Then dinner at the expensive *la carte* places, where people do their dinner usually at 17s. a bottle, and the same two men, if they had dined instead of lunched, would probably have spent over £2 10s. The amount of competitive luncheon and dining where the one man gets a whole bunch of a return dinner is enormous. The only way that would bring economy into hotel menus would be to have a standard meal which must not cost more than, say, 1s. That would abolish all the more expensive imported foods and the high price for imports.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC  
COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membrane of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queen's Dispensary  
(HARPER & CO.)

TEL. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE  
ENGLISH TAILORS  
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

NO. 1 WYNDHAM ST.  
Overseas Street  
ESTABLISHED 1907

"Only one can be best" and the best isn't the "just as good" kind, is it? The best Roofing is

"MALTHOID"

because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence. Use "Malthoid" as they recommend! then tell your friends what you think of it!

WATERPROOF!  
CHEAP!  
CLEAN!  
LIGHT!  
SAFE!  
SNOWPROOF!

"MALTHOID"

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.  
HONGKONG.

good many much-talked-of people, chiefly women, and smart, difficult clothes correctly worn, and there is also a band. The meal consists of toasted tea-cakes, bread and butter, tiny portions of many kinds, and French pastry. It is not economical for the visitor, but if it is consumed as a meal it may be an economy if the consumption of food is considered. Probably food to the value of sevenpence is on an average consumed by each tea-goer. Other hotels less fashionable but excellent used to have a standard charge of a shilling, but this has since been added. Besides the food and the luxurious places and the band, there will be dancing down the centre pathway, usually by a Spanish or South American lady and her partner. Sometimes there are child-dancers. The hotel tea as at present is very popular.

As to supper, M. Ritz is said to be mainly responsible for teaching smart London how to sup. Before M. Ritz came it is said to have gone to bed supperless or with sandwiches, but now it is a feast. Besides the food and the luxurious places and the band, there will be dancing down the centre pathway, usually by a Spanish or South American lady and her partner. Sometimes there are child-dancers. The hotel tea as at present is very popular.

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## IODINE TREATMENT OF PLAGUE.

Seeing that plague is once more on the increase in India, Commissioner Booth of the Salvation Army, again calls attention to the value of Tincture of Iodine as a simple and efficacious remedy, especially useful in the early stages.

The Commissioner recently quoted the case of a tea garden, where plague was raging in the neighbourhood, and out of 2,000 coolies there were only 17 seized and three deaths, owing to the use of Iodine as a preventive, two drops being administered, in water, daily, to each coolie.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## MUSKETEER CORPS PART I.

All Recruits of No. 2 Company who have joined since Saturday, January 20th, are warned to attend the Range on Sunday next, February 4th, leaving Blake Pier at 9 a.m. Section-Commanders will warn their men accordingly.

## COMPANY PARADES.

The following Parades will take place at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. Uniform, Helmets with Spikes, and Rifles—  
Tuesday, Feb. 6th—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, and Ambulance Platoon.  
Wednesday, Feb. 7th—No. 1 Company and Maxim Gunners.  
Thursday, Feb. 8th—No. 2 Company and Band.

No exemption is to be granted from these parades except by the undersigned inspection.

His Excellency the Governor will inspect all ranks on Saturday, afternoon, February 10th. Detailed Orders will be issued. No absence will be permitted except on the certificate of the Surgeon Superintendent.

## POLICE SCHOOL.

No Police School will sit during the week commencing on Monday, Feb. 6th. (Sgd.) F. C. JERVIS, D.S.P. (B.)

## EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH FRONT.

## AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

"The Scotsman" of December 31st says:—"The extension of the British front has been common knowledge in the Allied armies for some time. The course of events for the last three months rendered the step inevitable, but the movement was of such magnitude and importance that it could not be carried out rapidly. The mainy was in entire ignorance of what was going on. Various schemes were employed to disguise the situation. One French unit carried out a lively raid on German trenches at night, and was relieved half an hour later, to make room for British comrades. Owing to the experience gained in taking over the Albert and Arras sectors, and the memorable transportation of the British troops from the same everything worked smoothly. The actual taking over of the positions was only possible at night time. The news has been received with the liveliest satisfaction in France, where it is regarded as an effective example of the working of the united command."



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the  
DATES named:—

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOREA			
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MALAKA			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA			
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MALAKA			

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at fare and a-half available to Europe (not to New York), or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at special rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc. apply to  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS  
FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

"PANAMA MARU".....Sunday, 18th Feb., at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 4th Feb., at 10 a.m.

"JOSHIN MARU".....Wednesday, 7th Feb., at 8 a.m.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE OFFICE

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. No. 744 & 745

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

## MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA

THE steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.  
Agents.

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan/Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya

Sails on or about

SS. BANRI MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama ..... 9th Feb.

SS. CORNEO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama ..... 26th Feb.

SS. HOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama ..... 19th March.

For sailing dates, freight or passage apply to

DODWELL & CO. LD. Agents.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	CHINGTU	Feb. 3, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNING	Feb. 4, Daylight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAS	Feb. 6, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Feb. 7, at Noon
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Feb. 11, Daylight
HAIPHONG	SUNGKIAN	Feb. 13, at 10 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" & "Teau" Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck after "Taming" and "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Luchow," "Ningbo," "Shantung" and "Simkang," with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS

Telephone No. 38.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
MANILA	YUENSANG	Monday, Feb. 5, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHOFSANG	Tuesday, Feb. 6, Daylight
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	Tuesday, Feb. 6, Daylight
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Wednesday, Feb. 7, Daylight
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & MOJI	KUTSANG	Wednesday, Feb. 7, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, Feb. 10, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.

TEL. No. 215.

## BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.



## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS

PLEASE APPLY TO

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

TEL. No. 215, Sub. Ex. 10.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAICHING	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 6th Feb. at 11 a.m.
HAIRONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 9th Feb. at 11 a.m.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.  
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	19,000-18 knots	Sat., 10th Feb.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-19 knots	Mon., 26th Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Tues., 6th Mar.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Sat., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Mon., 2nd April.
PERSIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Mon., 16th April.

Fixes Ocean to London G\$348. (ETL 10.0) Return G\$608. (ETL 12.0)  
" " San Francisco G\$250. " G\$437.50

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc. ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salinas Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NAGOYA AND YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 7th Feb. at Noon.
	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Tanaka, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 13,500	SATURDAY, 10th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	SHYO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 6th Feb. at 10 a.m.
	SHIMAZAKI MARU, Capt. Teranaka, Tons 18,000	MONDAY, 12th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	TENSHIN MARU, Capt. Shirai, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb. at Noon.

LONDON—via HONGKONG, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND TENERIFE.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

Wireless Telegraphy.

LOWER SILENT.

## EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLOMBO.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

B. MORI Manager.

Telephone No. 292 & 293.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship "PERSIA MARU."

Consignees of cargo per above-mentioned vessel are hereby notified that owing to fire having occurred on board at Manila, before cargo can be delivered, their signature to an Average Bond will be required, and valuation statements must be furnished; also provision must be made for payment of General Average Deposit.

Cargo will be landed immediately into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf, Godown Co.'s Godown, and consignees are further notified that delivery must be taken therefrom.

Damaged cargo will be surveyed on 31st January at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected, and storage charges will be assessed on all cargo undelivered on 2nd February at Noon.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Godown.

All Claims must be filed on or before 16th February, otherwise they will not be recognised.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1917. 1453

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ OF BATAVIA, JAVA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above port consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 6th February, 1917 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 5th February, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case where Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Agents.

Hongkong Jan. 30, 1917. 1455

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## AGENTS.

LONDON—WILLIAM SHARPE, 41 (Opp. Bank) Broad Street, W.1.

12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.3.

T. B. Brown & Co., Ltd., 163 Queen's Road, Victoria Street.

GLASGOW, BOX & PLATT, 85 Grace Church Street, E.C.4.

BRIDGE STREET, C. MITCHELL & Co., 150 Fins Street, C. MITCHELL & Co., 150 Fins Street, C. MITCHELL & Co., 150 Fins Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE—MATTHEW FISKE & Co., 15 Rue de la Grange, Batilly, Paris.

NEW YORK—T. B. Brown, Ltd., 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BROS & BLACK, San Francisco.

FOOCHOW—BROS & BLACK & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GODDARD & DOUGLAS, Melbourne and Sydney.

ORIENT—W. M. Smith & Co., The Anglo-Siam Co., Ltd., Singapore.

SINGAPORE—STANTON & Co., 11, & WALSH, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.

TAIPE



# SHIPPING **P. & O. S. N. CO.** ROYAL MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT **MARSEILLES AND LONDON,** TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo.	Leave Hongkong.	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due at Marseilles 1917.	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

## SAILINGS DIRECT TO **SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

## **INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS** IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR **MARSEILLES AND LONDON,** Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles, if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered with or without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which time they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing etc., apply to

**H. V. D. PARR,**  
Superintendent.

**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

**S.S. CHINA**

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

**SAN FRANCISCO**

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, at NOON.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

**C. H. RITTER,**  
Princo's Buildings, Ice House Street.

## **INDIAN AFRICAN LINE** Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE. PROPOSED SAILING. FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM (HOMES) EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

## **ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.** Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA. For dates of departure, Rates of Freight apply to **THE BANK LINE LIMITED** MANAGING AGENTS.

## **"ELLERMAN" LINE.** (Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.) JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT. FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE ADRESIGNED. Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice. **THE BANK LINE LTD.** General Agents.

## **"MADAME TINO."** THE CONSORT OF KING CONSTANTINE.

[BY "ONE WHO KNOWS HER" IN THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."]

Constitutional custom has it that the King can do no wrong. Ungallant as it may seem, this theory has never been extended to the wife or consort of the King. A Queen, therefore, one may suppose, can do wrong, in theory as well as in practice. The wrong she does may take a hundred shapes. Queen Sophia of Greece, for instance, by inducing upon them the Hohenzollern obsession, a troublesome thing among Democrats. When Greece wanted a Dreadnought in 1913 she ordered one to be made in Germany. When she wanted a Greek to become a soldier, it was to the German War Academy that he went. Colonel Strategos, the Greek strategist, even found German the best language for his Army Text-book. In several ways, certainly, Athens degenerated into a branch of the Kaiser's Great General Staff. Next came the military genius, was a Prussian product. So was King Constantine. As for his Queen, who has never been less than the War Lord's chief agent at Athens.

And what is Queen Sophia, the pallid, dainty woman, Prussian and persevering, to those who meet her? She is rather a surprise. Madame Tino can be altogether charming, with her quite delightful manner and pleasant voice. In spite of her soup-kitchen and her support of popular movements, however, she has little real sympathy for her husband's subjects, and has never been a happy dispensation to the Greek people. She is essentially the foreign consort of a foreign King.

As there is no Palmyra to occupy the Throne, in succession to the last Byzantine ruler, the Hellenes accept their alien Sovereign as a matter of course. The Queen has so nourished Constantine's mind with the might of the All-Highest that he is hypnotised by the invincible sword of his brother-in-law. Then, also, Mme. Tino is an admirable "housewife," and knows how to look after his Royal Palace. While she has a brain and a will, Sophia's psychology is totally different to that of the Greeks, just as the King's is.

At one of the Greek Legations the Queen was once the guest of the Minister at luncheon. The King was present, and Prince Christopher was to come. But the Prince, who had gone flying against Constantine's orders, was late, so the Queen grew angry. She refused to wait for lunch any longer! The gathering thereupon adjourned to the dining-room. Later, when Prince Christopher did appear on the scene, the Minister got up in disgust with Court etiquette, to receive him. The Queen was furious, looked ill, and remained silent throughout the repast.

One day, Constantine asked a distinguished Frenchman, a member of the ancienne noblesse, to dejeuner at the Palace at Athens. His Majesty, anxious for the Royal chef to do justice to the epicurean tastes of the guest, ordered the man to be sent for.

"You understand," the King is reported to have said, "that on this occasion you must excel yourself! My guest is a great epicure."

"Yes, Sir," replied the cook. "It shall be as your Majesty commands."

The day appointed for the luncheon arrived, and during the morning the chef presented himself outside the Royal apartments, deeply agitated.

"I must see the King," he declared to an aide-de-camp.

"Impossible!" His Majesty is engaged just now on matters of State."

"I regret, monsieur, that it is imperative," protested the cook. "I must have audience of the King at once!"

"The aide demanded for a while, but ultimately agreed to admit the man to Constantine's presence.

"Well, what is it?" asked the King. The servant was in despair.

"Her Majesty the Queen has gone to Tatou and taken the keys of the storeroom, sire! There can be no dejeuner."

your Majesty, until I gain access to the cup-boards!"

The King, red-faced for an instant, and then called the aide-de-camp. Proudly he decided to have the storeroom doors broken open.

As a result the luncheon was a complete success. But when Madame Tino returned and heard the story, she had the unfortunate cook brought before her and dismissed him on the spot.

"POPEY'S KULTUR."

These two little luncheon stories, trifling in themselves, are illustrations of Queen Sophia's real temperament. Her entire outlook is based upon Potsdam Kultur. She regards Athens as a sort of wilderness. The King, too, is unsatisfied by the tin trumpets which sound when he leaves the Palace. The absence of "Prussian swagger" is a grievous loss to him.

Perhaps they are both so permeated with Prussianism that they have never read Rhodes, who wrote "Whatever may be the adventures of war, England is always sure to win one battle—namely, the last!"

## **RECENT SUCCESS IN EGYPT.**

### **"CAPTURE OF EL ARISH."**

#### **SUEZ CANAL SAFE.**

The "Daily Chronicle's" Cairo correspondent telegraphed at the end of last month—"The evacuation of El Arish ends the Turco-German pretension to attack the Suez Canal. The Turks have quit this most important and strategic point of Eastern Egypt and relinquished a strong natural position offering many difficult points to assailants. For the attack part of the British column was at the rail head and the concentration began at daybreak. The rolling desert all day long presented a wonderful spectacle. As far as the eye could reach miles of Australian and New Zealand horsemen, with English yeomanry, cavalry, and Territorial infantry, wound over the high scrub-covered sand dunes. Some were hidden in valleys, while others cut the skyline like black razor blades. Our airmen, 10,000 feet up escorting the column, kept off enemy aeroplanes, a precaution which repeated but ineffectual bombing on previous days had rendered necessary.

"Our airmen were on the wing from dawn to dusk, and besides the work of patrolling to protect the column, they denied all opportunity to the enemy to reconnoitre. Meanwhile heavily-laden trains carried forward stores, while thousands of transport wagons followed the fighting force, moving in almost unbroken silence on the comparatively narrow front. Information was brought to the rail head early in the evening that the Turks were leaving El Arish. It was decided then to push forward, and division to secure the town, which, after a difficult night march, our horsemen and cavalry completely surrounded by daybreak.

"The bulk of the population of El Arish had remained to welcome the British and Imperial forces. Their words were expressions of unfeigned relief from Turkish extortion and oppression. The Majority were hungry, and immediate arrangements were made to feed them. El Arish was several times bombed from the sea, and were proof needed of the Navy's desire to spare unwilling and defenceless towns, which are found in the fact that while the strongly-built stone fort at the southern edge of the town was demolished, hardly one mud brick house among the many in the immediate vicinity was grazed or touched."

Mr. Massey, official Press correspondent with the forces in Egypt, in a message from El Arish, warmly praises the horsemen and camelry for their day and night march through extremely difficult country with great precision of movement. Mr. Massey accompanied a convoy to El Arish. He says—"The first night march consisted of rolling billows of sand and deep valleys with plentiful scrub. The dunes have sharp crests and steep sides like cliffs, thus necessitating long and tortuous windings. The bootmarks on the terrific gradients showed that whole regiments scaled the rocky paths in the darkness. It is almost incredible that these intrepid horsemen ascended the seemingly impossible steep slopes, the difficulties near El Arish appeared to be insurmountable. Perhaps this explains the Turkish neglect to construct trenches. All these difficulties were overcome by the Australians."

## **VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.**

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## **"For the Blood is the Life."** **YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.**

**IF YOU** are troubled with Eczema, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually breaking through the skin.

**IF YOU** are suffering from the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, etc.

**IF YOU** are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

**IF YOU** have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you most have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

**The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE** is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been saved after trying every other treatment without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular skin or blood complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet "True Value.")

Over 50 years' success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Druggists. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

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The World's Best Blood Purifier.

**OUR IS ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.**

## **BEWARE OF COLDS.**

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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RESERVE FUNDS—  
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Silver \$1,500,000  
Total \$3,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED  
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent per annum on the daily balance  
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For 3 months 3 1/2 per cent per annum  
For 6 months 4 per cent per annum  
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N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1916.

## **HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.**

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 PER CENT per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT per annum.  
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.  
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong May 14, 1914.

## **THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.**

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HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000  
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.  
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T. C. DOWNING, Manager.  
Hongkong June 12, 1916.

## **THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

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Every description of Exchange business transacted.  
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.  
O. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.  
Hongkong March 17, 1916.

## **NOTICE**

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## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

## LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to award to No. 210 Company Sergeant-Major Alfred John Mackie the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.

## JOINED.

Pte. V. Marshall having joined is allotted Corps No. 205 and posted to Centre Section M.G. Co.

## REMOVED.

Pte. D. C. McDonald is permitted to resign dated 30.1.17.  
Corpl. J. F. Green is permitted to resign dated 27.1.17.

## LEAVE.

Pte. F. W. Gibbins is granted six months' leave from 27.1.17.  
Gr. G. W. Sowell is granted leave for the duration of the War from 26th March, 1917.

Spr. R. C. Pass is granted an extension of leave to 1st April, 1917.

Serge. J. L. McPherson is granted 81 months' leave from 12.2.17.

Pte. W. F. J. Knapp is granted six months' leave from 30.1.17.

Pte. J. N. Gibson is granted six months' leave from 2.2.17.

Spr. G. A. Miller is granted an extension of leave for the duration of the War.

## TRANSFERRED.

Pte. H. Hyndman is transferred from Right Section M.G. Co. to Belchers 6th Section dated 2.2.17.

Spr. C. Dickens is transferred from Engineer Company to "D" Coy. E.K.V.I. dated 2.2.17.

Pte. F. G. Horridge is transferred from Left Section M.G. Co. to Belchers 6th Section dated 2.2.17.

## STRUCK OFF.

Spr. A. L. D. Stanley Smith is struck off the strength of the Corps dated 2.2.17.

The leave granted to Lieut.-Col. B. Brown, Lieut. E. Atwell, Pte. W. G. Cowan and Pte. L. Santos having expired, they are struck off the strength of the Corps dated 2.2.17.

## PROMOTIONS.

To be Sergeant dated 2.2.17, Corpl. J. L. McPherson.

To be Corporal dated 2.2.17, 130th. H. T. Heath and W. Seath.

## NOTICE.

All ranks are again reminded that they are strictly forbidden to communicate with the Press either directly or indirectly on any matter Naval or Military.

## ENGINEER COMPANY.

Members of Engineer Company duties at Lyceum from 1st to 16th February, 1917, has been posted at Headquarters.

## PARADES.

Sunday, 4th instant—

Scout Unit. All units at Headquarters for route march. Great marching order without tunic, dress coat, mess tin and ammunition. Helmet to be worn.

Monday, 5th instant—

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Artillery Battery and Right Section M.G. Co. Musketry and Bayonet exercises on Murray Parade Ground.

5.15 p.m. Specialist Artillery Battery at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company Musketry and Bayonet exercises at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Scouts Company outside Courts of Justice and proceed by car to Happy Valley for extended order drill.

5.15 p.m. Members of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Cpl. Edgcombe and Cpl. Grimes.

6.00 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R. A. Theatre for examination.

Tuesday, 6th instant—

7.15 a.m. Signalling Section "D" class on Cricket Ground for examination.

5.15 p.m. Scoutmaster Section at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 7th instant—

6.00 p.m. Signalling Section "A," "B" and "C" classes at Happy Valley for field work.

Thursday, 8th instant—

5.00 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.15 p.m. Specialist Artillery Battery at Headquarters.

Friday, 9th instant—

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters' C.S.M. Wiltchell and Corpl. Grimes will attend.

## DETAIL.

On duty 4th and 5th inst.: Scout Co.

On duty 6th inst.: Civil Service Co.

On duty 7th inst.: Artillery Battery.

On duty 8th inst.: Belchers 8th Sec.

On duty 9th inst.: Centre Sec. M.G. Co.

On duty 10th inst.: Right Sec. M.G. Co.

Ordinary Officer from 4th to 10th inst.: Lieut. Weill.

## RILEY LEAGUE.

The undermentioned members will represent the Corps versus The Police on Sunday, 11th instant, at 2.30 p.m., King's Park Range—C.S.M. Duncan, Sergt. Bradbury, Sergt. Mann, Corpl. Martin, Corpl. Northey, Gunner Sorby, Gr. Labrum, Gr. Green. Reserves: Lieut. Cpl. Edmonds and Pte. H. West.

## TEMPERATURE.

Hongkong, February 2, 1917.

Barometer, 9 A.M. 30.10

Do, 1 P.M. 30.07

Do, 4 P.M. 30.04

Thermometer, 9 A.M. 81

Do, 1 P.M. 82

Do, 4 P.M. 83

Do, (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 68

Do, (Wet bulb) 1 P.M. 69

Do, (Wet bulb) 4 P.M. 70

Do, Maximum 82

Do, Minimum 68

Do, Midday over night 70

## WE STOCK

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Fire Extinguishers—Wire Mosquito Netting  
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Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

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Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 961

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Hongkong, April 23, 1916. 59

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FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon

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HOUSES in King and York Building.

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## HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day 20.10

On date at 10 a.m. 20.11

Barometer 61.1

Temperature 61.1

Humidity 61.1

Direction of Wind 61.1

Force 61.1

Weather 61.1

Rain 61.1

Lowest, open air temperature on 1st inst. 61.1

Lowest, open air temperature on the 2nd inst. 61.1

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong, Observatory, Feb. 2, 1917.

HEAD A SIGHT  
WITH ERUPTIONS

Child Would Scream and Tear

It. All in a Scale, Soothed

and Healed by Cuticura.

"My baby started with one little eruption

on her scalp, and it became worse all the

time. It was all in a scale which became

full of matter, the whole of her head

swelled and tore as it was. We thought

she would have died, and we were up

for a fortnight with her.

"My husband saw a

Cuticura Soap and Oint-

ment advertisement and sent for a free

sample. We used only one tin of Cuticura

Ointment and one bar of Soap, and her

head is completely healed." (Signed) Mrs.

O. Hall, 9, Minor Rd., Astoria, N. Dor-

chester, Eng., July 23, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 24-28 Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse

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FARES FOR PUBLIC  
VEHICLES.

## CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 30 "

Three hours, 50 "

Six hours, 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,

half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6

a.m. the above fares shall be increased

by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.60 cents.

Three hours, \$1.00

Six hours, 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour, 0.20 0.40

One hour, 0.30 0.60

Two hours, 0.40 0.80

Three hours, 0.70 1.00

Six hours, 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 1.50 2.00

## RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged

in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents.

Quarter hour, 10 "

Half hour, 15 "

One hour, 20 "

Every subsequent hour, 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged

within the City of Victoria, and be dis-

charged outside the Western part of the

City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-

charged to the East of Bay View Police

Station on the Eastern side of the City

of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half

fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents.

Half hour, 10 "

Hour, 15 "

Every subsequent hour, 10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added

for each extra hour or part

of an hour if the hiree causes

the journey to take longer

than:

To 4th mile—

single, 75 cents; 1 hour,

return, \$1.00; 2 hours,

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—

single, \$1.20; 2 hours,

return, \$1.60; 4 "

Beyond 6th to 9th mile—

single, \$1.75; 2 "

return, \$2.00; 4 "

Beyond 9th to 11th mile—

single, \$2.00; 2 "

return, \$2.50; 7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th

mile to be a matter of previous arrange-

ment in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one

ricksha with three coolies from Tsai Sha

Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

## I.

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per passenger.

From Slaughter House to

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From Sallow Home to

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pital 04 "

From Government Civil

Hospital to Clock Tower

04 "

From Clock Tower to Race

Course 10 "

From Clock Tower to Bay

View House 12 "

From Wanchai Market to

Bay View House 08 "

From Bay View House to

Quarry Bay 08 "

## II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding

per passenger.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 15 "

One hour, 20 "

Two hours, 35 "

Three " 50 "

Four " 60 "

Five " 70 "

Six " 75 "

One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

## III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding

per passenger.

One hour, 25 cents.

Two hours, 40 "

Three " 50 "

Four " 60 "